NOTE XI.

ON SOME BRENTHIDAE COLLECTED BY Mr. H. FRUHSTORFER IN JAVA

BY

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Through the courtesy of my colleague Mr. C. Ritsema, I have had the opportunity of examining several Brenthids taken in Java by Mr. H. Fruhstorfer and recently acquired by the Leyden Museum. Among them, there are two species found for the first time in Java and, moreover, a *Pseudorychodes* new to science. The publication of the description of this latter offers me the occasion of publishing the list of all the species contained in this lot, to which I have added those existing in the collections of the Brussels Museum. Some time ago, Dr. H. J. Kolbe published [1]) two new javanese Brenthids, viz. *Hoplopisthius javanus* Kolbe and *Carcinopisthius Fruhstorferi* Kolbe, obtained by the above named naturalist and belonging to the collection of the Berlin Museum, but these species are not represented amongst the specimens examined by me.

1. *Sebasius laetus* Senna, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, vol. XII, p. 441, 1892. (sub *Zemioses*).

Western Java (Pengalengan, 4000′).

The single specimen sent to me is referred by me with some doubt to this species.

1) Stettiner Entomol. Zeit., 1892, p. 173.

The prothorax and the elytral interstices are scattered with short hairs as in well preserved specimens. The apical joint of the antennae is slightly shorter than in a specimen from New Guinea which I have under my eyes, and the prothorax as well as the elytra are narrower and a little longer. These differences may be sexual characters.

2. *Cerobates adustus* Senna, Notes from the Leyden Museum, vol. XVI, p. 184, 1894.

Eastern Java (Tengger Mts., 4000'); Western Java (Pengalengan, 4000').

Two specimens. The sutural region is darker than the general color of the body.

3. *Cerobates angustipennis* Senna, l. c. p. 182, 1894.

Four specimens from the above named localities. These specimens, being of a chestnut color with the sutural region darker, strongly resemble *C. adustus* Senna, but they are easily distinguishable by the external stria touching the apex of the elytra and by these latter being conspicuously attenuated towards the tip. The legs are ferruginous or ferruginous brown.

4. *Cerobates tristriatus* Lund, Skrivt. af naturhist. selskab. V, 2, p. 66, 1802.

Two specimens in the Brussels Museum. They are simply labelled: Java, Fruhstorfer.

5. *Miolispa exarata* Desbroch., Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, vol. 59, II, p. 223, 1890.

Western Java (Sukabumi, 2000'; Pengalengan, 4000'; Mt. Gede, 4000'); Eastern Java (Tengger Mts., 4000').

Several males and females.

Mr. Fruhstorfer wrote to me that this species has been captured on flowers.

This notice is important being the first ascertained example of this habit in Brenthids which was already indicated by Olivier [1]); the usual quarters of these insects

1) Olivier (Entomologie ou Histoire naturelle des Insectes, V, 84, p. 429) says: „ces insectes dont les habitudes sont de fréquenter les fleurs pour se nourrir du suc mielleux qu'elles distillent."

are nevertheless under the dry bark of trees or in the holes made into trees by different small wood-borers, and also in the detritus of fallen trees.

6. *Trachelizus bisulcatus* Lund, Skrivt. af naturhist. selskab. V, 2, p. 6, 1802.

Western Java (Mt. Tjikorai, 4000′).

Two males and a female.

7. *Prophthalmus longirostris* Gylh. Schoenherr, Gen. et Spec. Curcul. 1, p. 323, 1833.

Western Java (Pengalengan, 4000′).

A male.

8. *Prophthalmus pugnator* Pow. Ann. Soc. Entom. France, 5e sér., VII, Bull. p. 44, 1878.

Western Java (Sukabumi, 2000′; Mt. Tjikorai, 4000′; Pengalengan, 4000′); Eastern Java (Tengger Mts. 4000′).

Several specimens.

9. *Baryrrhynchus latirostris* Gylh. Schoenherr, Gen. et Spec. Curcul. 1, p. 323, 1833.

Western Java (Mt. Tjikorai, 4000′; Pengalengan, 4000′; Sukabumi, 2000′).

Several specimens.

10. *Pseudorychodes Fruhstorferi*, n. sp.

♂. Moderately elongate, robust, glabrous, chestnut-red, more or less saturate, shining; prothorax chestnut, slightly bronzy, very shining, elytra with yellow or ferruginous lines.

Head short, transverse, almost truncate at the base and distinctly impressed at both sides of the median line; the hinder angles are slightly prominent but not toothed; the vertex and the front are broadly furrowed, with the margins of the furrow raised. The basal portion of the rostrum is rather stout, scarcely longer than the head, provided with three furrows, of which the median one is broader and deeper and has the margins keeled, the sides behind the scrobes are roughly impressed; the portion between the antennae is moderately enlarged, callous above, with the margins incrassate; the apical portion is longer and narrower than the basal one, finely scabrous,

almost parallel at the sides and hardly enlarged at the tip, slightly furrowed above in the basal half, the margins feebly elevated and obsoletely scabrous, not toothed. Beneath the rostrum is keeled along the middle, except in the apical third; the head and the base of the rostrum have a row of punctures at the sides of the keel. Antennae longer than the head and prothorax together, the 3rd joint is obconic, the 4th—8th are rectangular, almost square, the 9th and 10th longer, cylindrical; the apical joint is elongate, as long as the two preceding ones, and obtusely pointed at the tip.

Prothorax ovate, as long as the head and rostrum taken together, narrower at the apex, where it is transversely furrowed, than at the base; at the base it is terminated by a large collar which is likewise transversely furrowed; convex above, glabrous, very shining, obsoletely channelled near the base.

Elytra shorter than twice the prothorax and hardly broader than this; the base is emarginate, with the humeral angles rounded and slightly callous, the sides are straight, curved at the apical declivity; the apex is emarginate, the external angles are obtusely rounded; punctured and furrowed above, the 1st furrow near the suture is narrower than the others and impunctate, the sutural interstice is rather broad and depressed, the others are narrower, raised, convex, scarcely curved at the base; each elytron has 11 colored lines, arranged in the following manner: the 2nd interstice has three lines (one at the base, another behind the middle and the 3rd near the apex, the basal line is the longest), the 3rd interstice has a line before the middle and another shorter one behind it, the 4th bears a basal spot and a short line behind the middle; on the 5th interstice there is a short line as the preceding, on the 7th a line occupying the basal third, but not touching the base, and, finally, the 8th interstice has a short line near the preceding and another at the apical declivity.

Legs rather robust, ferruginous-brown; thighs clubshaped and spined, anterior tibiae enlarged at the apical third, the last joint of the tarsi is elongate and strongly compressed. Body beneath more reddish, anterior coxae conspicuously separated; metasternum irregularly furrowed, the two basal segments of the abdomen are broadly impressed, the three following segments have the lateral borders fringed with a yellow pubescence, the apical segment is also foveate.

In the female the basal portion of the rostrum is slightly shorter than in the male, the median furrow only is conspicuous, the apical portion is cylindrical and slender; the joints of the antennae are shorter, the prothorax is narrower anteriorly, less enlarged behind the middle, the channel of the base is wanting; the elytra are nearly truncate at the tip, the basal segments of the abdomen are convex, the apical one hardly depressed.

Length $13^1/_2$—$16^1/_2$ mill.; width of the proth. $2^1/_3$—3 mill.

Western Java (Mt. Tjikorai, 4000').

A male and a female in the Leyden Museum.

I have a female, likewise from Java, in my own collection.

The head broadly furrowed above, the basal portion of the rostrum with three furrows, the 4th—8th joints of the antennae which are nearly square, the broad prothorax and the last joint of the tarsi which is strongly compressed, are the characters by which *Ps. Fruhstorferi* m. is easily distinguishable from all other species of this genus.

11. *Hormocerus reticulatus* Lund, Skrivt. af naturhist. selskab. V, 2, p. 81, 1802.

Eastern Java (Tengger Mts., 4000').

A male and three females.

12. *Schizotrachelus brevicaudatus* Lacord. Gen. Coléopt. VII, p. 455, note 2, 1866.

Western Java (Mt. Tjikorai, 4000'; Pengalengan, 4000').

Several specimens.

The color is dark chestnut, with the rostrum, antennae, legs and elytral appendages more reddish.

13. *Schizotrachelus intermedius* Senna, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 2, vol. XII, p. 481, 1892.

Western Java (Pengalengan, 4000'); Eastern Java (Tengger Mts., 4000').

I refer to this species two males which resemble in color the preceding, *S. brevicaudatus* Lac. The typical specimens from Burma and Karennee are ferruginous brown. The prothorax in the javanese specimens is impunctate at the sides, and the elytra are obsoletely striato-punctate.

S. intermedius Senna is chiefly distinguishable from *S. brevicaudatus* Lac. and *S. madens* Lac. by the rostrum being not furrowed at the base, and from *S. consobrinus* Lac. by the elytra being differently shaped at the apex.

14. *Cediocera tristis* Senna, Notes from the Leyden Museum, vol. XIV, p. 181, 1892.

Western Java (Pengalengan, 4000').

A female.

15. *Diurus furcillatus* Gylh. Schoenherr, Gen. et Spec. Curcul. 1, p. 359, 1833.

Many specimens in the Brussels Museum; they are labelled: Java, Fruhstorfer.

Florence, May 20th, 1895.